



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 24, NUMBER 11

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER 15, 1954

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

VOTELESS AMERICAN CITY

During the election campaign, President Eisenhower, Democrat Adlai Stevenson, and other political leaders urged everyone to vote. This was very galling to thousands of citizens who cannot vote. They are residents of Washington, D. C., capital city of the world's leading democracy, which has a population of close to 850,000. Washingtonians protest and demand the right to vote every time a national election occurs, but to no avail.

PAKISTAN-INDIA PARLEY

Representatives of Pakistan and India will meet in Washington next week to try to solve an old dispute over control of the Indus River basin (see Pakistan article). The UN's World Bank persuaded the two Asian countries to agree on the conference. If agreement is reached on the waterway question, chances may be improved for a settlement of the Pakistan-India dispute over ownership of Kashmir.

OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN

Jobs are waiting for women who go into the engineering fields, says the Department of Labor. There aren't enough engineering graduates to meet the demand, and won't be for some time. At present, there are only about 3,600 women engineers in the entire nation. Another 3,000 are engineering aides, draftsmen, and technicians. Just over 800 women are enrolled in engineering schools this year.

334 YEARS AGO

On November 21, 1620, the Pilgrims who were aboard the *Mayflower* adopted the *Mayflower Compact*, which defined plans and rules for government. The document is sometimes called "the first written constitution" for the America that the Pilgrims launched on a firm footing.

ASIANS HELP ASIANS

A medical team of seven Filipino doctors and three nurses is doing good work in southern, free Viet Nam. The medics are helping to care for refugees who fled northern areas of Viet Nam that communists now control. The Junior Chambers of Commerce and the Red Cross of the Philippines are sponsoring the project. It is encouraging to see free, non-communist Asians helping other Asians who are also striving to remain free.

SCANDINAVIAN COOPERATION

Few nations get along as well as do Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The three Scandinavian neighbors together operate one of the world's best international airlines, SAS. They share ideas in business, education, and science. The trio is now getting ready for a new cooperative step. They are planning to do away with 70 per cent of their tariffs, so that trade may be carried on much more freely.



FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Will Political Deadlock Develop in Washington?

As a Result of Elections, Republicans and Democrats Are to Share Government Control During 1955 and 1956

IS the United States threatened with a political deadlock during the next two years? That question is being widely asked. As a result of the elections earlier this month, there will be divided control of the federal government when the 84th Congress meets in January.

Democrats will control the new Congress. In the House of Representatives with its 435 members, there will be 29 more Democrats than Republicans. In the 96-member Senate, it looks as though the Democrats will have a majority of only 1—just enough to enable them to control that body.

This will be a reversal of the situation which has existed in the 83rd Congress, meeting in 1953 and 1954. In the 83rd Congress, Republicans were in the majority and controlled both House and Senate by slight majorities.

When the lawmakers come together in 1955, therefore, the Democrats will take over the top positions in Congress. President Eisenhower and the Republicans will, of course, retain control of the executive branch of government. This divided control will pose a number of problems.

It means, for example, that the President cannot count on the support of

Congress to the same extent that he has in the past. He has, it is true, met with occasional rebuffs over the past two years despite the fact that his own party has controlled the House and Senate. Nevertheless, with the Democrats in the driver's seat now, Congress may be even more independent.

Since the Democrats are in the majority, they will elect the top officials in Congress. Sam Rayburn of Texas will become Speaker of the House. Senator Lyndon Johnson, also of Texas, is expected to become majority leader in the Senate. However, Vice President Richard Nixon, Republican, will continue to preside over the Senate, but he does not have the right to vote except in case of a tie.

The Democrats will supply chairmen for all the permanent committees in Congress, and there will also be more Democrats than Republicans on each committee. Through their control of committees, the Democrats will have a big voice in deciding which bills come before Congress for consideration.

Moreover, the lawmakers have "the power of the purse"—the power to provide funds or to withhold them. By controlling the amounts of money which

(Continued on page 2)

Pakistan: Firm Friend in Asia

Recent Political Troubles Not Expected to Bring Shift in Foreign Policy

PAKISTAN, during her seven years of existence as a self-governing country, has become one of America's most loyal friends. She has taken a definite stand alongside us in our struggle against the continued growth of Soviet and Chinese communist influence. Her people have in many ways expressed their feeling of good will toward the United States.

Observers in America, therefore, are somewhat worried about Pakistan's recent governmental crisis. A political upset developed in the capital city, Karachi, while Prime Minister Mohammed Ali was on an official visit to Washington, D. C., last month. Mohammed Ali returned home immediately to deal with the situation. As these lines are written, he is still Prime Minister, though apparently with somewhat less power than he held before.

Since Mohammed Ali's sudden return to Karachi, American officials have been asking themselves these questions: Is Pakistan likely to be dangerously weakened by her current political unrest? Will she waver in her determination to stand firmly on the anti-communist side in the present world struggle? Or, on the other hand, are Pakistan's political troubles mainly a domestic matter which she can handle without much danger, and which won't seriously affect her foreign policy?

Most authorities lean toward the latter possibility. They believe Pakistan will continue, in general, to make progress along democratic lines and to remain friendly with the West.

Nevertheless, this Asian country faces immense problems. After examining some of them, we shall be better able to understand her recent political crisis.

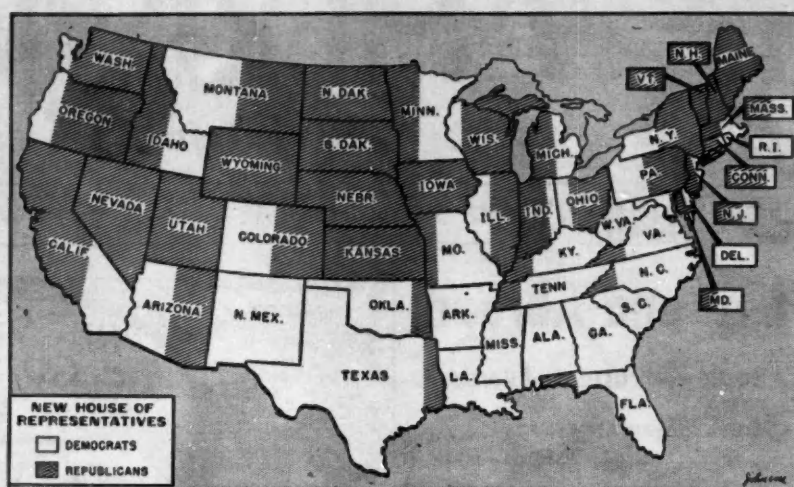
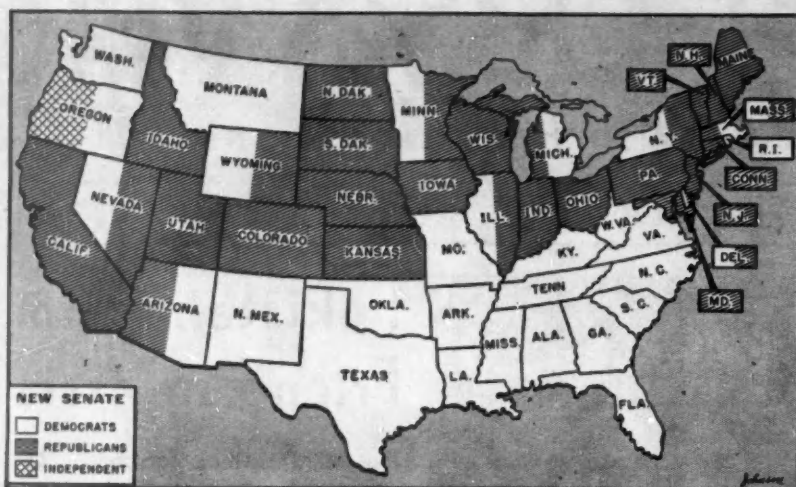
A major source of trouble for Pakistan is the fact that her land consists

(Concluded on page 6)



UNITED PRESS

PAKISTAN'S Prime Minister Ali



THESE MAPS, showing how the states are represented in the Senate and House, give one indication of Republican and Democratic strength in the country

U. S. Politics

(Continued from page 1)

may be spent by the departments under the President, Congress is in a powerful position to decide what these departments can or cannot do. It is plain that the President will have to count on Democratic support more than he formerly did if he is to put through his program.

At the same time, the Democrats will hardly be in a position to put through their own measures and make them law without Presidential cooperation. While they might get them through Congress, the President has the power of the veto. If the President vetoes a measure, it cannot become law unless a two-thirds majority of Congress votes to override the veto. The Democrats do not have nearly that much strength.

Does this mean that the government will be in a complete deadlock for the next two years? Not necessarily so. Observers point out that the Democrats have supported President Eisenhower on most matters of foreign policy and on quite a few domestic measures over the past two years.

Despite this fact, certain political observers think there is likely to be considerable friction between the President and Congress over the next two years. It is just not "human nature," they believe, to expect that the lawmakers of one party will follow the wishes consistently of an administration controlled by the other party.

Those who hold this opinion point out similar situations in the past. History shows that there have been nine times since the Civil War when one party has controlled at least the House of Representatives, while the other party has had its President in the White House. In many of these years of divided control, there was a good deal of working at cross purposes.

Taft's Problem

For example, President Taft, a Republican, faced this problem during his last two years in office. For months, Congress would not vote funds with which the departments under the President could do their work.

Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, was another President who had to face an unfriendly Congress for two years. The Republicans turned down almost every important request he made. Both Presidents Hoover and Truman also found it difficult to work with Congresses controlled by the opposite party.

We shall not know to what extent the President and Congress will pull together until the lawmakers have been in session for some time. Both parties

will, of course, be working hard to strengthen themselves for the battle over the Presidency in 1956. The recent election brought home to Democrats and Republicans alike that they cannot be overconfident about their chances in the next Presidential race.

Democrats are pleased over their election victory, yet they agree that they did not make as big gains as the party out of power generally chalks up in a mid-term election. Republicans are not happy over losing ground, yet they know that they did not lose as many seats as the party in power usually does in the mid-term elections, nor as many as most political observers predicted they would.

Leaders of both parties agree that

the result could not be termed a landslide. There were more close races than usual, and the outcome shows that neither party now commands a much greater following than the other, even though the Democrats have unquestionably improved their position.

It is also generally agreed that people, by and large, must be fairly well satisfied with their living conditions. Otherwise, there would have been a heavier reaction at the polls against the party in power.

There is little doubt that local conditions and local issues figured much larger in the outcome of many individual races than did national issues. This seems to be the chief explanation why some areas, long under Democratic con-

trol, voted Republican and why some regions which are generally pro-Republican went Democratic.

The election indicated that the majority of industrial workers are still backing the Democrats. In a number of heavily industrialized areas, the Democrats rolled up substantial majorities.

Just as the election showed continued Democratic strength in the ranks of labor, it also indicated that the majority of farmers in most parts of the nation still prefer the Republican Party. In a number of states, the election results hinged on whether the Democratic candidates could pile up big enough majorities in the cities to overcome Republican majorities in rural areas, and vice versa.

Among the local issues that figured in the outcome, unemployment seemed to be an important one in scattered areas. In those areas where there has been considerable unemployment, such as certain New England states and Michigan, Democratic candidates made strong showings.

On the other hand, the issue of reduced farm income in rural areas did not take hold with the farmers to the extent that the Democrats had expected. Republican majorities in farm areas were sometimes reduced, but GOP candidates lost few congressional seats in rural regions.

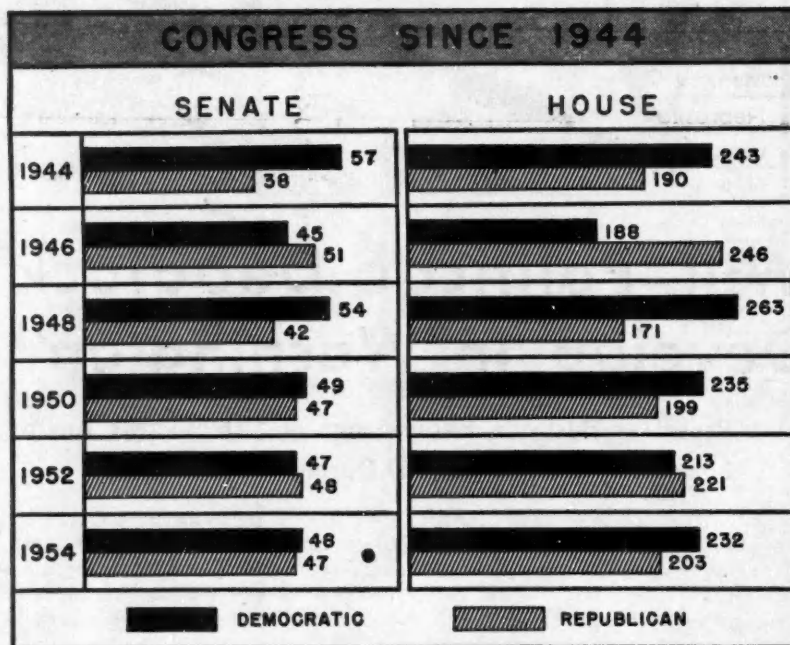
Independent Voters

A comparison of voting figures in various areas with past election figures indicates that there are still many independent voters (the number has been increasing in recent years) who switch parties from time to time. It appears that the political parties will have to take increasing note of this large group, as the independent voters are often able to swing elections.

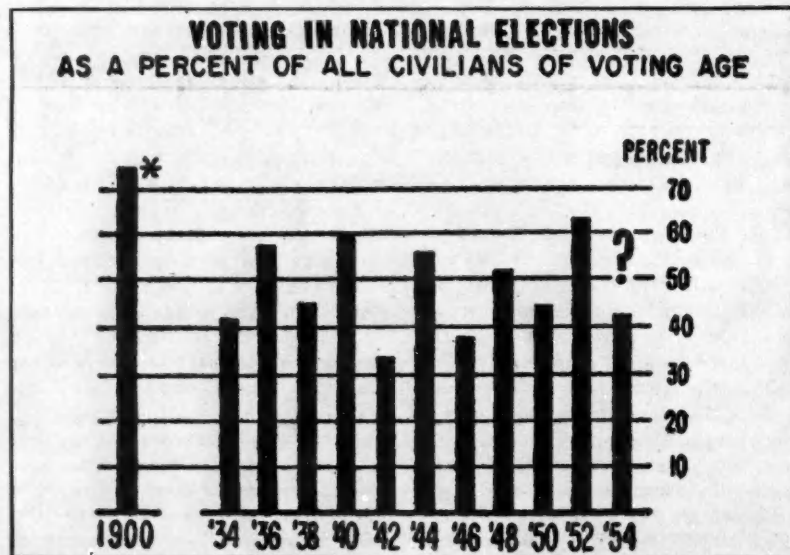
Both parties agree they will have to make a big drive in 1956 to get a higher proportion of voters to the polls. They were discouraged by the turnout this month. According to latest available figures, only about 42 or 43 million Americans voted.

This is almost 20 million under the number who voted in the Presidential race in 1952. While the Presidential election always brings more voters to the polls than the mid-term balloting does, the sad fact is that only about the same number of Americans voted this year as did in the last mid-term elections in 1950. Yet since 1950, the U. S. population has increased by 9 million persons!

Finally, those who voted this month represented only about 41 per cent of the people of voting age in this country. In comparison, it may be pointed out that in recent elections in Belgium



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON



* IN 1900, only a few states permitted women to vote, so the percentage figure for that year includes only male citizens

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

90 per cent of the voters went to the polls, in Sweden 80 per cent, and in Canada 75 per cent.

What effect the recent balloting will have on each party's chances for 1956 is the subject of disagreement. Democrats say that the showing they have made this year will definitely improve their prospects for 1956. They contend that the 8 governorships they won from the Republicans, plus control of Congress, will strengthen the party in many ways. Democrats continue their argument along this line:

"A number of voters reluctantly followed Eisenhower's appeal to elect Republican members of Congress so that the government would not be divided during the next two years. But people voted as they pleased for state officials, giving the Democrats a sweeping victory in the election of governors. In 1956, voters will feel free to support the Democratic Party all along the line, and by then they will be completely soured on Republican leadership."

Republicans say they are confident that they will retain control of the administration in 1956. They assert that the election showed no deep-set trend against the Republican Party or the Eisenhower administration. They say it is very encouraging that they lost less than the party in power generally does in a mid-term election. The Republicans continue their case as follows:

"After having seen Democrats in control of Congress for two more years, the voters will be even more anxious than in 1952 to restore the Republicans to full leadership. In the next Presidential election, the large majority of Americans will be convinced beyond doubt that Eisenhower and the Republican Party are far better qualified than Democrats to lead the nation."

Another Viewpoint

Certain impartial political observers feel that it will depend a great deal on developments between now and 1956 as to which party will win the election race at that time. They say:

"The nation is very evenly divided along political lines at the present time. There were many close contests in the recent election. If business is a little better in 1956 than it is now, and if our country keeps out of war, the Republicans may win in a number of localities and states where they lost by small margins this year.

"On the other hand, if business is not good two years from now and unemployment is fairly serious, or if the nation becomes involved in another conflict such as the one in Korea, then the Democrats may keep their present strength and add to it by winning in areas where they lost this time by narrow margins."

The outcome of the election has aroused guesswork over whether President Eisenhower will seek another term as Chief Executive. Some feel that the Republican losses may influence him to step aside in 1956. Others think that he may look upon the losses as a challenge for him to seek a second term of office and to help bring about another Republican victory such as that in 1952.

In the coming months, Republicans and Democrats are expected to carry on their activities in Congress and in the states with great care. The record of the next two years will have considerable bearing on the outcome of the 1956 Presidential election.

POLITICAL LINEUP—BEFORE & AFTER

STATE	GOVERNORS				REPRESENTATIVES						SENATORS			
	BEFORE		AFTER		BEFORE			AFTER			BEFORE		AFTER	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Vac.	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	X		X		9			9			2		2	
Arizona		X	X		1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1
Arkansas	X		X		6			6			2		2	
California		X		X	11	19		11	19			2		2
Colorado		X	X		2	2		2	2		1	1		2
Connecticut		X	X		1	5		1	5			2		2
Delaware		X		X		1		1			1	1	1	1
Florida	X		X		8			7	1		2		2	
Georgia	X		X		9		1	10			2		2	
Idaho		X		X	1	1		1	1			2		2
Illinois		X		X	9	16		12	13		1	1	1	1
Indiana		X		X	1	10		2	9			2		2
Iowa		X		X		8			8		1	1		2
Kansas		X		X	1	5			6			2		2
Kentucky	X		X		6	2		6	2		1	1	2	
Louisiana	X		X		8			8			2		2	
Maine		X	X			3			3			2		2
Maryland		X		X	3	4		4	3			2		2
Massachusetts		X		X	6	8		7	7		1	1	1	1
Michigan	X		X		5	12	1	7	11			2	1	1
Minnesota		X	X		4	5		5	4		1	1	1	1
Mississippi	X		X		6			6				2		2
Missouri	X		X		7	4		9	2			2		2
Montana		X		X	1	1		1	1			2		2
Nebraska		X		X		4			4			2		2
Nevada		X		X		1			1			2	1	1
New Hampshire		X		X		2			2			2		2
New Jersey	X		X		6	8		6	8			2		2
New Mexico		X	X		2			2				2		2
New York		X	X		15	27	1	17	26		1	1	1	1
North Carolina	X		X		11	1		11	1			2		2
North Dakota		X		X		2			2			2		2
Ohio	X		X		5	16	1	6	17		1	1		2
Oklahoma	X		X		5	1		5	1			2		2
Oregon		X		X		4		1	3			2**	1*	
Pennsylvania		X	X		11	19		14	16			2		2
Rhode Island	X		X		2			2				2		2
South Carolina	X		X		6			6				2		2
South Dakota		X		X		2			2			2		2
Tennessee	X		X		7	2		7	2			2		2
Texas	X		X		22			21	1			2		2
Utah		X		X		2			2			2		2
Vermont		X		X		1			1			2		2
Virginia	X		X		7	3		8	2			2		2
Washington		X		X	1	6		1	6			2		2
West Virginia	X		X		5	1		6				2		2
Wisconsin		X		X	2	8		3	7			2		2
Wyoming		X		X		1			1			2	1	1
TOTALS	19	29	27	21	212	218	4	232	203		46	50	48	47

THE NEW and the old on our American political scene. When all officials chosen in the 1954 elections have taken office, party line-ups are expected to be as shown in the white columns above. Shaded columns give line-ups of governors and congressmen as they stood prior to election day. Several contests hadn't been fully settled when our paper went to press. Recounting and re-examination of ballots in these cases may result in some changes from the figures given in this chart. If such reverses occur, we shall report them as soon as possible. Then, if you are saving the chart for future reference, you can make the necessary corrections

yourself. Single asterisks (*) show Independent lawmakers—those who regard themselves as neither Republicans nor Democrats. They are: Representative Frazier Reams of Ohio in the outgoing Congress, and Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon in the new one. Even though Morse now calls himself an Independent, he was elected as a GOP member in 1950. Therefore we show him as a Republican in the outgoing Congress (**). There are 435 seats in the House of Representatives, and 96 in the Senate; but, because of the Independents, Republican and Democratic totals do not add up to these numbers in every case.

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSTON

The Story of the Week



Harriman



Barkley



Saltonstall



Rayburn



Martin



Knight



McNamara



Case



Douglas

NOTICE

Because of the Thanksgiving holiday, *The American Observer* will not be published on November 22. The next date of publication will be November 29.

Political Leaders

The following men were winners (on the first counting of ballots) in some of the more prominent election contests on November 2. Limited space prevents discussion of numerous other interesting and important political battles.

Averell Harriman, Democrat, appears to have defeated Republican Senator Irving Ives in one of the closest contests for governor that New York State has ever had. A recount of the close vote has been ordered as we go to press. If Harriman is governor of this heavily populated state, he will be one of the outstanding leaders in the Democratic Party. He is 63.

Alben Barkley, former Democratic Vice President, will once again represent Kentucky in the Senate. He defeated Senator John Sherman Cooper. Barkley, who will be 77 next week, served his state in the U. S. House of Representatives from 1913 to 1927, and in the Senate from that time until he became Vice President under President Truman in 1949.

Leverett Saltonstall, Republican Senator of Massachusetts, won out over his democratic opponent, Foster Furcolo, by a slim margin. Saltonstall, as party whip, lines up support in the Senate for Republican-backed measures. He may be chosen for this same post in the 84th Congress. The 62-year-old Saltonstall has served in the Senate since 1944.

Sam Rayburn of Texas had no GOP opponent at the polls this year in seeking re-election to the U. S. House of Representatives. He is in line to take over the powerful position of Speaker of the House in the 84th Congress. His job will be to keep order in the House and to direct its daily legislative business. The 72-year-old Rayburn has been elected to the House ever since 1912.

Joseph Martin, Jr., Republican Representative of Massachusetts who was 70 on November 3, retained his seat. He won his 16th term in the House by defeating Democrat Edward Doolan. However, since Democrats won control of the House, Martin will lose his post as Speaker of that body.

Goodwin Knight, Republican, won the race for governor of California. He defeated Democratic candidate Richard Graves. He has been serving out the governorship term of Earl Warren, who resigned to become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1953. Before that time, Mr. Knight was

lieutenant governor of his state. He will be 58 on December 8.

Patrick McNamara, Democrat of Michigan, ousted Republican Senator Homer Ferguson, who sought a third term. McNamara, 60, is both a labor union leader and head of a construction company. He has been little known in politics in the past, and news analysts say that he won the Senate seat largely with the support of labor.

Clifford Case, Republican of New Jersey, seems to have been the winner in one of the election's most dramatic senatorial contests. His opponent was Democratic Representative Charles Howell. Case, 55, an all-out Eisenhower supporter, appeared to have won by around 3,000 votes, but the margin was so slim that the contest could not be decided until after a recheck of the ballots.

Paul Douglas, Democrat, retained his Senate seat in a hotly contested battle in Illinois. His Republican opponent, Joseph Meek, was strongly backed by Eisenhower. Senator Douglas, who taught economics before being elected to the Senate in 1948, is regarded as a "liberal" Democrat.

We Hope for the Best

A group of leading scientists will soon report to our Defense Department on a subject that is of vital importance to all of us. It deals with the problem of survival in an age of hydrogen and atomic bombs.

Meanwhile, many Americans—scientists, public officials, and private citizens—agree with President Eisenhower when he says there is no alternative to peace. We must do all in our power to prevent atomic and

hydrogen warfare, the Chief Executive contends.

In an effort to lessen the possibility of nuclear warfare, we and our allies have been trying to get a Russian agreement on global disarmament for some 8 years now. In the past, the talks always bogged down. The chief stumbling block was Moscow's refusal to allow UN inspectors into Russia to see that disarmament pledges are kept.

Late last month, all big powers, including Russia, agreed to hold new talks in the United Nations Disarmament Commission. Each one declared its willingness to discuss a ban on nuclear weapons and cuts in other armaments. It remains to be seen what, if anything, will come of the latest disarmament talks.

At a Glance

Great Britain is keeping its fingers crossed. The island country hopes there won't be another strike such as the one which paralyzed its shipping industry throughout most of October. Britain, which depends heavily on trade with other countries for a livelihood, suffered severe losses as a result of the prolonged labor walkout.

Meanwhile, there is danger of more strikes to come. A bitter struggle between two major unions for leadership of British waterfront workers may lead to new labor strife.

Cuba's Fulgencio Batista is assured of another four years as president of his country. He won an election held earlier this month from which his only opponent—former president Ramón Grau San Martín—withdrew just before the ballots were cast, contending the election was unfairly conducted.

Chancellor Julius Raab, Austria's leader, plans to pay us a visit next Sunday, November 21. Raab will meet with President Eisenhower before returning home December 4.

Among other things, the Austrian leader is expected to talk to our President about the possibility of a peace treaty for the little European land. Though Austria has her own national government, she is still occupied by American, British, French, and Russian troops. The Soviets have thus far refused to agree on an Austrian peace settlement.

Rio Parley

Rio de Janeiro, capital of Brazil, will be host to delegates from 21 Latin American nations and the United States on Monday, November 22. We and our neighbors to the south plan to meet for two weeks to talk over financial and economic problems.

The list of questions to be discussed at the Rio parley includes: (1) What additional technical and other aid, if any, should Uncle Sam be asked to give Latin American lands? (2) How can trade between the U. S. and other Western Hemisphere nations be increased? (3) What can be done about the falling prices of certain goods which Latin Americans sell abroad?

Our Asian Ally

One of our strongest supporters in Asia, Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammed Ali, faces political and economic troubles at home (see page 1 story).

Born 45 years ago in East Bengal, India, Mohammed Ali began his political career early. At the age of 28, he became head of a local branch of the Moslem League—a political group made up of Moslems who worked for an independent Pakistan and now form the major party in that land.

When Pakistan gained its independence in 1947, Ali was elected to the new country's parliament. Later he represented Pakistan in nearby Burma, then Canada, and finally the United States. He is now prime minister of his country.

While serving in our nation's capital, and during his recent visit here, Ali had a good chance to learn about us. He made many good friends in America.

Ali is an enthusiastic photography fan, likes to play golf, and enjoys deep-sea fishing.

Christmas Seals

It is Christmas Seal time again. This year's drive for anti-tuberculosis funds will open next week, and will continue until next January. We are all being asked to buy as many of these brightly colored seals as possible to help fight TB.



CHILDREN on holiday in Iraq enjoy rides in not-too-modern ferris wheels

WILSON FROM MORNHEIMER

Money raised through the sale of Christmas Seals is used to help the nearly half million Americans who are afflicted by the disease. These funds are also used to provide free chest X-rays for citizens of many communities so that tuberculosis may be detected for early treatment.

Within recent years, the nation has made great strides in its fight against tuberculosis. Only a decade ago, some 55,000 Americans died of the dread disease annually. Last year, the death toll from TB dropped to fewer than 20,000.

This Week in History

November 17, 1800. The first Congress met in Washington, D. C., which had by then become the permanent site of our nation's capital. At the time, the Capitol building was still unfinished, and a sea of mud separated the halls of Congress from the White House. The Chief Executive's Mansion was also unfinished when President and Mrs. John Adams moved into it on the same November day in 1800.

November 19, 1863. With the words "Four score and seven years ago . . ." President Abraham Lincoln began his now famous Gettysburg Address. Lincoln, weary and sad at the time, dedicated the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to the men who died for their country in the War Between the States.

Lincoln's message at Gettysburg, closing with the words "...and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth," has stirred the hearts of freedom-loving men and women around the globe ever since.

India and Neighbors

It is still too early to know the effects, if any, of Indian Prime Minister Nehru's visit to Red China. It appears, however, that he came away with mixed feelings. He now seems to agree with the widely held opinion that the Red Chinese are too un-



ANOTHER VISITOR to the U. S., French Premier Pierre Mendes-France

compromising and unyielding in their thinking. It is reported that he urged them to try to understand the position of other nations as well as their own, and to refrain from provoking a war over Formosa. Finally, he is said to have flatly turned down a Chinese request that India enter into an anti-United States "peace" pact. He pointed out that India is determined to follow a "neutral" policy in the cold war between communist and non-communist nations.

On the other hand, Nehru has publicly stated that he still believes the Chinese communists want peace. He says Red China is now chiefly concerned with developing her resources and building badly needed industries. According to Nehru, the Chinese communist rulers made a pledge to him that they will not interfere in the affairs of neighboring lands.

Whether most Indian leaders feel more or less friendly toward Red China as a result of Nehru's trip is not clearly evident at this time. It is known, however, that many of these officials are now angry with their other powerful communist neighbor, Russia. The reason is that a newly

published Soviet encyclopedia describes the policies of the late Mohandas Gandhi, idol of all Indian Hindus, as "reactionary" and "treacherous."

Government sources in India have let it be known that they consider this description of Gandhi as "false, objectionable, derogatory, insulting, and counter to Moscow's professed friendship for India."

Mendes-France in U. S.

France's 47-year-old Premier Pierre Mendes-France will be our nation's guest this week. He is scheduled to meet with President Eisenhower on Thursday, November 18.

President Eisenhower and Premier Mendes-France are expected to discuss ways of speeding up action on Allied agreements to rearm West Germany as a western defense partner. These agreements must be approved by the legislatures of the countries involved before they can go into effect.

The two leaders may also talk about Russia's latest bid for big-power talks on Germany's future. As of now, we and our allies are agreed that there will be no meeting with the Soviets until after proposed Allied agreements on West Germany are approved.

Mendes-France became French premier last June. Since that time, he has been one of Europe's busiest leaders. Among other things, he negotiated an Indochinese peace with the communists last summer, and began a fight for major economic reforms at home. Now the big question is whether or not Mendes-France can score another triumph for his government by winning French legislative approval of the German agreements.

A Little Progress

In an article on India, which appeared in this paper November 1, we reported that the average life expectancy in the big Asian land is not quite 30 years. New figures have now been released which show slight gains in the health of Indians, bringing their life expectancy to 32.

It is encouraging to see the Indians making progress in their struggle for better health, but they still have a long way to go. Their life expectancy of 32 is less than half of what it is for Americans.

Readers Say—

West Germany should be encouraged to become a member of our European defense alliances and to develop her own army. These steps would strengthen Konrad Adenauer's government and discourage the Russians from starting a war in Europe.

JAMES PORTER,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

The United States should advance more slowly on the question of rearming West Germany. Chancellor Adenauer does not have the wholehearted support of his countrymen. We would be in grave danger if his government were to fall, and if an undesirable party were to succeed him and take control of Germany's armed strength.

CLARENCE PUGH,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

I disagree with the economists who advocate trading "non-essential" goods with Red China. By "non-essentials" they mean goods which cannot be used directly in warfare, such as food. No goods, however, are non-essential to an enemy nation. The more we trade with communist lands, the more we increase their prosperity and their ability to wage war.

CHARLES S. REVELLE,
Irondequoit, New York

The United States should not give so much financial support to the various pacts, alliances, and trade agreements entered into by other lands. We should do our share and more, but we are weakening both ourselves and the other nations by paying too many of their bills for them.

MARSHA BROADFOOT,
Alpine, Texas

I think the U. S. should withdraw from the United Nations if Red China obtains membership in that organization. Another enemy member would present just one more obstacle in our attempt to halt communist aggression and obtain world peace.

LARRY SHEALY,
Lexington, South Carolina

The United States should certainly not withdraw from the United Nations if Red China becomes a member. If our country, one of the richest and most powerful member nations, were to with-



draw, other countries would soon follow our example. As a result, the UN, our best hope for peace, would disintegrate.

LINDA REIN'L,
Boulder, Colorado

The United States should not abandon the United Nations. Many countries look to this organization for peace and security. If we were to withdraw, we would only be paving the way for the communist nations to take over.

NORA FAIRCHILD,
Alamogordo, New Mexico

We should not admit Red China to the U.N., because Mao Tse-tung's communist party is not the rightful government of China. Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists are the legitimate rulers of that land. Since the U. S. has consistently supported Chiang, the admission of Red China would be a grave defeat for our foreign policy.

HERSCHEL RASKAS,
University City, Missouri

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The after-dinner speaker, who had a reputation for being long-winded, started out by saying: "If I had eaten one more bite of that wonderful food, I would be unable to talk."

One of the listeners yelled to a waiter: "Give him a sandwich."



BOLTING IN SATURDAY EVENING POST
"It's really classy! But don't just take my word for it—let me call another salesman over!"

The city gal, on her first visit to a farm, caught sight of the lightning rod on the barn roof.

"Well, this is amazing," she exclaimed. "Even cows have television now."

Sue: Don't you think that a cookbook is fascinating reading?

Lou: Yes, it contains so many stirring events.

Doctor: Plenty of exercise will kill almost all germs.

Patient: I know, but how can I get them to exercise?

A demagogue is a man who can rock the boat himself and persuade everybody else that there's a terrible storm at sea.

Mr. Smith: You'll never get that new dog of yours to mind you.

Mrs. Smith: Oh, yes, I will—you were just as troublesome yourself at first.

First Coed: Fred's father spent over two thousand dollars on his schooling this year.

Second Coed: And to think all he'll get is a quarterback.

Friend in Asia

(Concluded from page 1)

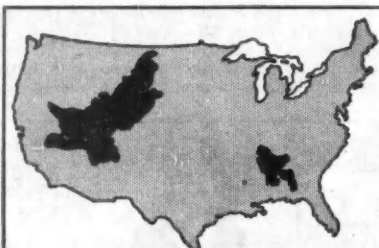
of two pieces, separated from each other by about a thousand miles of Indian territory. It is as though New York and Texas were working by themselves as a single country.

The two sections, East and West Pakistan, are extremely different from each other. Their people have little in common except the Moslem religion and a deep distrust of nearby India, where the Hindu faith prevails. It was these "common denominators" that brought Pakistan into being as a nation.

Until after World War II, Great Britain controlled nearly all of the vast region which India and Pakistan now occupy. As Britain prepared to withdraw, the outnumbered Moslems demanded a country of their own, separate from that of the Hindus. Otherwise, they feared, the great Hindu majority would dominate and oppress them. So the two major Moslem sections of old "British India"—a thousand miles apart—became Pakistan.

The country's total area is about 365,000 square miles, and its population is approximately 76 million. West Pakistan, nearly six times as large as the eastern section, is almost the size of Texas and Louisiana combined. It has 34 million people. East Pakistan is far more heavily populated, with 42 million people crowded into a land not much larger than Arkansas.

West Pakistan is a region of rugged mountains and dry plains, a producer of wheat and cotton, a homeland of sturdy farmers and tough mountain clans. East Pakistan—sometimes known as East Bengal—is a moist lowland, which produces such crops as rice, tea, and jute (used for making



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON
DIVIDED PAKISTAN as it compares in area with our United States

burlap and twine). The average person in this area earns only about a fourth as much as does his fellow countryman in the west.

The two sections speak different native languages, but English—widely used in the government and the schools—helps them communicate with each other.

Finally, East Pakistan's people have closer cultural ties with India than do those of West Pakistan. Dislike of the big Hindu neighbor appears deepest in the western area.

All these differences have created rivalry between the two sections. The eastern Pakistani feel that the westerners have been playing too dominant a role in the government. Karachi, the capital, is a western seaport city. The Moslem League party—in control of Pakistan's government since the beginning—has most of its support in the west.

The different sections and population groups in Pakistan haven't yet been able to work out compromises



PAKISTAN EMBASSY
YOUNG COLLEGE WOMEN in Pakistan leaving a study hall

necessary for drawing up a permanent constitution. This is a situation that Americans should be able to understand. Our own country didn't manage to start operating under its present federal Constitution until about 13 years after declaring independence. Pakistan has been a free nation only 7 years.

The job of constitution-making has been in the hands of a Constituent Assembly, created in 1947. This group also has served as the country's chief legislative body. Never since the nation was established have there been elections to choose new members for the assembly.

For some time now, many people in the east have not felt that this body, which was chosen more than seven years ago, truly represented the current views of Pakistan's people. Nevertheless, the assembly went ahead with its job of drawing up a proposed constitution. At a press luncheon in Washington last month, Prime Minister Mohammed Ali predicted that this constitution would soon be put into effect.

Surprise Move

But, just a few days later, another powerful official took steps that the Prime Minister hadn't expected. This other man was Ghulam Mohammed, the Governor General. Since Pakistan is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Ghulam Mohammed is officially an agent of Queen Elizabeth II. Actually, he is not under London's control at all, but he does hold considerable power of his own. Late last month he dissolved the Constituent Assembly and forced a reshuffling of Prime Minister Mohammed Ali's cabinet.

It isn't entirely clear what will happen next. Ghulam Mohammed says there will be a national election for the purpose of choosing a new Constituent Assembly. If so, the newly elected body may start writing sizable revisions into the constitution that the old assembly had almost completed.

According to certain observers, last month's upset shows that the Pakistan government is becoming unstable. Pakistan spokesmen, however, declare that the recent reshuffling points toward the development of a stronger and more effective government than the nation has previously known.

Pakistan's government, no matter what its character may be, will face tremendous problems for a long time to come. For instance, it must try to reach satisfactory agreements with In-

dia over certain important bones of contention.

One source of bad feeling between these countries is Kashmir, a Himalayan state about as large as Kansas. India and Pakistan have been quarreling over its possession ever since they became independent, and control of the area is now divided.

Another source of trouble is irrigation water. The Indus and other great rivers—which irrigate millions of acres in West Pakistan—arise in the great Himalayan snowfields and then flow through Indian-controlled territory before reaching Pakistan. India thus can, and sometimes does, divert the irrigation water that Pakistan desperately needs.

Efforts are being made to reach agreements guaranteeing a fair division of the great rivers. Engineers say it would be possible to build new dams and irrigation works, so that both nations could obtain more water than ever before.

Pakistan needs to improve and enlarge her manufacturing industries. Today the great majority of her people are farmers—many of them working under extremely primitive conditions. When India and Pakistan were divided into separate countries, India got practically all the industrial areas. Pakistan was left without mills to process her jute, and without enough textile plants to handle her cotton.

During the last few years, with financial and technical help from the

United States and other foreign countries, she has made remarkable progress in building and strengthening her industries. Jute mills, textile works, fertilizer plants, cement factories, and woolen mills are among the many new establishments that have sprung up.

Pakistan also is taking vigorous action in the fields of education and health. During the last few years her government has set up large numbers of new schools, including two universities. Much hard work remains to be done, though, as shown by the fact that in 1951 only about 14 per cent of the population could read or write.

Meanwhile, the nation is waging a fight against malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases that are now widespread. A big help in this battle is the new role being taken by women in modern Pakistan. Formerly it was thought improper for women to enter the professions or perform any work outside the home. Today this attitude is dying, and large numbers of Moslem girls have adopted nursing as a career.

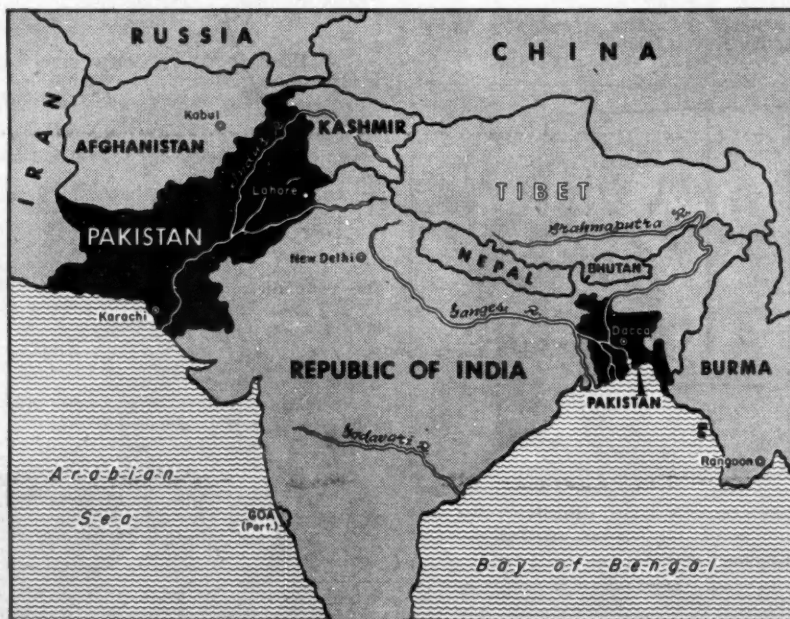
While facing many problems inside her own borders, Pakistan also keeps an eye on the rest of the world. She is one of the signers of the new Southeast Asia defense pact, drawn up at Manila this fall. Last spring, moreover, she signed mutual defense agreements with Turkey and with the United States.

Guarding the Khyber

Strategically located, Pakistan is a valuable member of the anti-Soviet bloc of nations. The western part of her territory extends to within a few miles of Russia and Red China. In the hills that separate her territory from that of Afghanistan, she guards Khyber Pass, historic route of invaders from the north and west.

Military service is a highly honored profession among her people. Her army can't possibly accept all the young men who try to join it. Pakistan needs—and is receiving—considerable help from America in training her soldiers and providing them with equipment good enough to match their enthusiasm.

Colombia hopes to build a canal which will connect the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. Located on the north-west corner of South America, Colombia plans to link the waters of the Atrato and the San Juan Rivers. This would make the canal run parallel to the Panama Canal.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON
PAKISTAN, geographically, consists of two widely separated lands

Thanksgiving

By Walter E. Myer

NEXT week we shall observe one of our oldest holidays—Thanksgiving Day. Americans have celebrated this day, in one form or another, almost from the time the first settlers reached our shores (see historical feature, page 8).

Thanksgiving has drifted far away from the early ideas concerning it. Years ago the observance of this day was a solemn affair. The people—never free from the dangers of bad crops or encounters with hostile Indians—really meant it when, with the summer over, they came together to express appreciation for their blessings and to pray for deliverance from future peril.

Today, however, Thanksgiving is largely regarded as a time when the people enjoy football games, sumptuous turkey dinners with relatives and friends, and other pleasures. It is well enough to enjoy these material blessings so long as the original purposes of the day are not disregarded.

As never before, Thanksgiving should be a time of devotion and of expressing gratitude for all the good things of life we in America possess. Our standard of living today is not only far beyond the wildest dreams of early Americans, but it is incomparably higher than that enjoyed by most of the world's people in our generation.

Let us be always grateful and thankful that we in this country are so well supplied with the necessities of life—food, shelter, and clothing. We accept

as commonplace such material possessions as automobiles, radio and television sets, and a variety of electrical products. Yet the large majority of people living elsewhere are denied these

Walter E. Myer

and countless other comforts and conveniences which are available to so many American families.

Let us give thanks that in this country every young person who desires a high school education can get one at public expense. In most of Asia and Africa, and in large parts of Latin America, schooling is either non-existent or is limited to a few years at the most.

Let us not lose sight of the fact that, in the United States, young people have excellent opportunities to obtain good jobs after completing their education. That is not true in many lands.

Let us be grateful, too, that we can worship in the church of our choice, participate in running our government, and express ourselves freely on all issues. Many of us are inclined to take these precious rights for granted, but hundreds of millions of people in other lands do not enjoy them.

Along with our thanksgiving, we should resolve to be worthy of our good fortune. We should find out the best ways of preserving it, of making life still better for millions of our own people, and of doing everything we can to create a happier, more peaceful world in general.



"BENGAL BRIGADE" is a movie about India 100 years ago. Today, East Bengal is a part of Pakistan and West Bengal is a state in the Republic of India.

Radio-TV-Movies

"BENGAL BRIGADE" is a film portraying the turbulent India of 100 years ago. Rock Hudson is a captain in the Bengal Army, but he resigns his post when he gets in trouble with his commanding officer. Learning of a native uprising, Hudson tries to head it off. At the same time he attempts to return to the good graces of the army.

With its many exciting moments, this color film should please adventure lovers. Arlene Dahl plays the leading feminine role.

A two-hour performance of Shakespeare's "Macbeth"—a drama studied by most young people before they complete their high school English courses—will be televised on Sunday, November 28. From 4 to 6 p.m. (EST) the Hallmark Hall of Fame will present the famous tragedy, set in Scotland, over a nation-wide network of NBC stations.

Co-starring as Macbeth and Lady Macbeth will be Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson, both of whom are famous for their Shakespearean roles. Supporting them will be a cast of some 40 performers. The play will be staged in two major acts of about 50 minutes each. Most of the original script and nearly all the important scenes will be presented intact.

The Voice of America, which is the radio division of the U. S. Information Service, now speaks from the nation's capital. The agency recently moved its offices to Washington from New York City.

People in many nations know the Voice of America. Its broadcasts in 34 languages provide news, information on health and farming, and entertainment for listeners in many lands. For thousands of foreigners, the Voice is the main source of information about the United States.

The World of Sports

MANY high schools—particularly in areas where hunting is a popular fall and winter activity—are offering courses to students to prepare them for the proper use of firearms.

Schools in New Hampshire, for example, are now permitted to appropriate money under a state law to pay for such courses. New York and California both require young hunters to complete successfully a four-hour hunter safety course before they may purchase their first hunting license. Among the schools offering courses in firearm safety are Graveraet High

School in Marquette, Michigan, and Enosburg (Vermont) High School.

A major aim of the courses is to reduce the number of hunting accidents which occur each year. In a study of 1,166 hunting accidents in 24 states and 2 Canadian provinces during 1953, it was found that carelessness or lack of proper knowledge of gun handling were the causes of nearly all accidents. Consequently the courses stress gun safety and also usually give instruction in state game laws, first aid, conservation of wildlife, and other topics. Adult instructors, qualified on the basis of experience and written examinations, teach the courses.

According to the National Rifle Association, observance of three simple rules will eliminate most gun accidents:

- (1) Treat every gun as if it were loaded.
- (2) Always point the muzzle in a safe direction.
- (3) Be sure of your target.

These rules are emphasized in a hunter safety course drawn up by the National Rifle Association. The course is being used widely as a basis for instruction in high school classes on firearms safety. Schools interested in starting such classes may obtain further information from the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington 6, D. C.



LEARNING to handle a gun

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are to be found on page 8, column 4.

1. Logrolling (*lōg'rōl-ing*) takes place when legislators make bargains to (a) vote for one another's favored bills (b) praise one another in speeches (c) push one another for positions of leadership.

2. The firm's main business is *lobbying* (*lōb'bē-ing*). (a) advertising in theater lobbies (b) trying to influence legislators to vote for certain laws (c) designing hotel lobbies.

3. This radio commentator again proved correct in his *prognosis* (*prōg'nō-sis*) of the election results. (a) forecast (b) optimism (c) story.

4. Many western leaders hoped that the now *defunct* (*dē-fūnt*) European Defense Community would pave the way for a united Europe. (a) dead (b) ratified (c) forgotten.

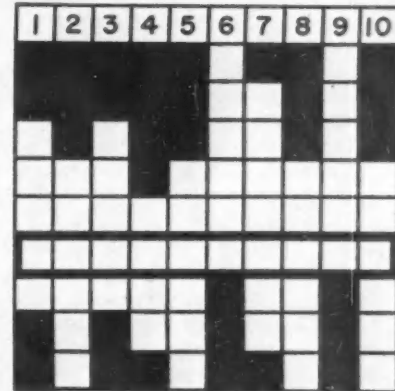
5. The senator is a political *maverick* (*māv'er-ik*). (a) conservative (b) newcomer (c) party bolter.

6. The candidate accused the leaders in power of *gerrymandering* (*jēr-i-mān'der-ing*). (a) giving public jobs to their friends (b) misusing state funds (c) drawing up voting districts to their party's advantage.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the _____, which is involved in a dispute between India and Pakistan over water supply.

1. _____ is one of the chief products of western Pakistan.
2. East Pakistan is sometimes called East _____.
3. The people of Pakistan did not want to be ruled by the _____ majority group in India.
4. _____, used in burlap and twine, is a major product of eastern Pakistan.
5. Most of Pakistan's people are of the _____ faith.
6. _____ Pass, lying between Afghanistan and Pakistan, has for centuries been an important gateway into southern Asia.
7. _____ is widely used in the Pakistan government and schools.
8. Pakistan and India are bitter _____ in a contest to gain ownership of Kashmir.
9. _____, a major city in Pakistan.
10. _____, the middle eastern nation which recently concluded a defensive alliance with Pakistan.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: citizenship. VERTICAL: 1. censure; 2. lives; 3. fourth; 4. living; 5. Zwicker; 6. contempt; 7. Flanders; 8. Wisconsin; 9. half; 10. Watkins; 11. pay.

Career for Tomorrow -- Recreational Work

COMMUNITIES across the nation are setting up additional recreational centers to help fight juvenile delinquency and for the enjoyment of young and old alike. Schools are expanding their recreational and physical education programs. Industrial firms are doing more and more along this line for employees and their families. All this means increasing job opportunities for people trained in recreational work.

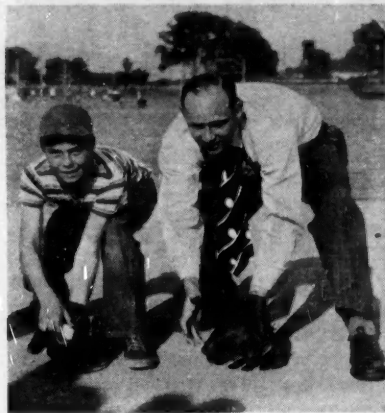
Your duties, if you choose this field, will depend upon the type of activity you supervise and the kind of organization that employs you. Generally speaking, though, you will plan and supervise some part of a recreational project. You will, for the most part, work directly with the people who take part in play programs. If you advance to a supervisory position, you will plan the over-all recreational activities of the organization for which you work.

Your choice of a particular branch of work in this field will be determined by your interests and abilities. If you are an outstanding athlete, you may want to become a coach. If you like arts and crafts, you may want to teach these activities. If you have a flair for writing, dramatics, or dancing, you may want to direct a writers' club, or instruct a drama or dance group. If you like general work with young people, you may want to prepare for a job as supervisor of a youth program.

You can also choose the type of institution for which you want to work. Schools, YWCA's and YMCA's, the

Boy and Girl Scouts, industrial firms, churches, and city recreational departments are among the organizations that employ personnel trained in this field.

Your qualifications should include a real interest in people. You should also have steady nerves, initiative, imagination, enthusiasm, and, of course, a good disposition.



BASEBALL lesson in fielding

Your training should include a college education. You can major in physical education or in recreation; or you can get a degree with a major in some other subject, such as music or art. During your training period, you should become skilled in some recreational activity, such as tennis, dramatics, or crafts, and you should learn the techniques of directing group programs.

Physical education, as it is taught

in colleges and universities, is a branch of recreational work. It includes coaching athletic teams, teaching different sports to regular classes, and teaching modern dance, hygiene, and first aid.

While in high school, you should take a college preparatory course with emphasis on English and public speaking. Take part in as many group activities, such as sports, dramatics, and scouting, as you can. During the summer months, you may be able to work in a recreational camp or nearby playground. In this way, you will earn some money and find out how you like the work.

Your salary will depend upon the type of work you do and the size of the community in which you work. Beginners average about \$2,500 a year. Experienced persons earn from \$2,500 to \$6,000 annually. A very few recreational directors in large cities earn as much as \$10,000 or more a year.

Advantages and disadvantages of this field will depend upon your aptitude for the work. If you like to direct groups of people, and are good at recreational activities, you would probably enjoy the work. If you don't like group work, your duties would soon become irksome.

Further information can be obtained from the National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11, N. Y. This group will send you a number of free recreational career pamphlets on request.

The first way to make dreams come true is to wake up.

Study Guide

Political Picture

1. What changes did the recent elections bring about in the line-up of Congress?
2. What responsibilities will the Democrats now take over?
3. Why do some observers feel that divided control of government will not be a serious threat to the Eisenhower program?
4. What makes other observers think there is likely to be a good deal of friction between the President and Congress?
5. Why is neither of the major parties completely happy nor completely unhappy about the election?
6. What did the election outcome indicate about national and local issues?
7. Why were both parties displeased over the voter turnout?
8. What effect do the two parties think the election will have on their chances for success in the 1956 balloting?

Discussion

1. Do you think that the legislative proposals of President Eisenhower will have a reasonable chance of being enacted into law in the next two years? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Briefly give your views on the meaning of the November 2 election.

Pakistan

1. Geographically, what is especially unusual about Pakistan?
2. Compare East and West Pakistan as to area and population. List some other important differences between the two.
3. Why do the easterners think West Pakistan's position is too dominant?
4. Describe Pakistan's efforts to draw up a constitution. How was the recent governmental upset connected with the problem of constitution-making?
5. Who are Mohammed Ali and Ghulam Mohammed?
6. Name two major bones of contention between India and Pakistan.
7. Tell of some economic and social problems that Pakistan faces.
8. Describe her position in international affairs.

Discussion

From what you know, do you believe India and Pakistan would be better off if they united? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Identify the following political leaders: Averell Harriman; Joseph Martin; Alben Barkley; Sam Rayburn; and Clifford Case.
2. Why is Britain worried about the possibility of another shipping strike?
3. What is the purpose of the forthcoming Rio de Janeiro meeting of the U. S. and Latin American countries?
4. How does India's Nehru feel about the Red Chinese rulers now that he has returned from a visit to their country?
5. What issues are President Eisenhower and Premier Mendes-France likely to discuss when they meet in Washington?

References

- "This is Pakistan." New booklet, available in limited quantity for free distribution to teachers. Address: Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
- "Atlantic Report on Pakistan," *Atlantic*, July 1954.
- "New Trends in Pakistan," by James W. Spain, *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, July 1, 1954.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) vote for one another's favored bills; 2. (b) trying to influence legislators to vote for certain laws; 3. (a) forecast; 4. (a) dead; 5. (c) party bolter; 6. (c) drawing up voting districts to their party's advantage.

Historical Backgrounds -- Thanksgiving Day

THANKSGIVING Day is Thursday, November 25. To most of us that means a feast of turkey, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, pumpkin pie, and other fine foods. The day means much more than feasting, though. It is a time for giving thanks for the good way of life that is ours in a free democracy. It is a day that is very much a part of American history.

How did it begin? We know that in Biblical times the people of Israel held services of thanksgiving after crops were harvested. Later, the Greeks held harvest feasts, and the idea spread to many other lands.

When the Pilgrims went from England to Holland, they found that the Dutch set aside a day each year to give thanks for the independence they had won from Spain. The Pilgrims took part in the celebrations which became a natural practice for them.

The first winter in the Plymouth, Massachusetts, Colony was a hard one. Almost half the members of the colony died. In the spring of 1621, crops were planted and the colonists waited anxiously as the crops grew during the summer. The Pilgrims were overjoyed when the harvest was good.

Governor Bradford ordered a celebration to give thanks for the harvest. He sent out four men to hunt, and they came back with turkey and other fowl—which probably explains why we consider turkey a traditional part of a Thanksgiving Day meal. About 90 friendly Indians joined in with the Pilgrims and killed some deer for the

celebration. It lasted nearly a week.

In the summer of 1623, the Plymouth Colony faced starvation. Drought destroyed many crops. So, in the middle of July, the governor set aside a day for prayer. Soon after this, the weather changed. The crops were saved.

Through the early colonial years, the Massachusetts Pilgrims set aside other days for thanksgiving from time to time. Some of the other New Eng-



AN EARLY THANKSGIVING scene

land colonies also held harvest festivals, but there seems to have been no regular observance every year.

President George Washington issued a Thanksgiving proclamation setting Thursday, November 26, 1789, as a day for honoring the new Constitution of the United States. In following years, though, the observance often was celebrated at different times in the various states.

In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation making the last

Thursday in November a national Thanksgiving Day. The event was observed on the same day each year by annual Presidential proclamation until 1939. In that year, President Franklin Roosevelt, heeding the pleas of merchants for four instead of three weeks for Christmas shopping, moved Thanksgiving back from November 30, which was the last Thursday of the month, to November 23.

A great many protests resulted, especially in New England where Thanksgiving rivals Christmas as a day for family reunions. The upshot was that 22 states accepted the new day; 23, including all the New England states, stuck by the last Thursday; three used both.

Confusion resulted in railroad holiday schedules and in the homecomings of families spread over several states. As a result, President Roosevelt announced in 1941 that he would revert to the old date in 1942. Later, Congress passed a resolution setting aside the fourth (which is usually but not always, the last) Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day.

Pronunciations

- Fulgencio Batista**—fool-hen'see-ō bā-tēs'tā
Ghulam Mohammed—gōō'lām' mōō-hām'mēd
Karachi—kuh-rā'chē
Mohammed Ali—mōō-hām'mēd ā'lē
Pakistani—pāk'is-tān'ī
Pierre Mendes-France—pyēr mēn'dēs-frāns'
Raab—rāb

Career for Tomorrow - - Recreational Work

COMMUNITIES across the nation are setting up additional recreational centers to help fight juvenile delinquency and for the enjoyment of young and old alike. Schools are expanding their recreational and physical education programs. Industrial firms are doing more and more along this line for employees and their families. All this means increasing job opportunities for people trained in recreational work.

Your duties, if you choose this field, will depend upon the type of activity you supervise and the kind of organization that employs you. Generally speaking, though, you will plan and supervise some part of a recreational project. You will, for the most part, work directly with the people who take part in play programs. If you advance to a supervisory position, you will plan the over-all recreational activities of the organization for which you work.

Your choice of a particular branch of work in this field will be determined by your interests and abilities. If you are an outstanding athlete, you may want to become a coach. If you like arts and crafts, you may want to teach these activities. If you have a flair for writing, dramatics, or dancing, you may want to direct a writers' club, or instruct a drama or dance group. If you like general work with young people, you may want to prepare for a job as supervisor of a youth program.

You can also choose the type of institution for which you want to work. Schools, YWCA's and YMCA's, the

Boy and Girl Scouts, industrial firms, churches, and city recreational departments are among the organizations that employ personnel trained in this field.

Your qualifications should include a real interest in people. You should also have steady nerves, initiative, imagination, enthusiasm, and, of course, a good disposition.



BASEBALL lesson in fielding

Your training should include a college education. You can major in physical education or in recreation; or you can get a degree with a major in some other subject, such as music or art. During your training period, you should become skilled in some recreational activity, such as tennis, dramatics, or crafts, and you should learn the techniques of directing group programs.

Physical education, as it is taught

in colleges and universities, is a branch of recreational work. It includes coaching athletic teams, teaching different sports to regular classes, and teaching modern dance, hygiene, and first aid.

While in high school, you should take a college preparatory course with emphasis on English and public speaking. Take part in as many group activities, such as sports, dramatics, and scouting, as you can. During the summer months, you may be able to work in a recreational camp or nearby playground. In this way, you will earn some money and find out how you like the work.

Your salary will depend upon the type of work you do and the size of the community in which you work. Beginners average about \$2,500 a year. Experienced persons earn from \$2,500 to \$6,000 annually. A very few recreational directors in large cities earn as much as \$10,000 or more a year.

Advantages and disadvantages of this field will depend upon your aptitude for the work. If you like to direct groups of people, and are good at recreational activities, you would probably enjoy the work. If you don't like group work, your duties would soon become irksome.

Further information can be obtained from the National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11, N. Y. This group will send you a number of free recreational career pamphlets on request.

The first way to make dreams come true is to wake up.

Study Guide

Political Picture

1. What changes did the recent elections bring about in the line-up of Congress?
2. What responsibilities will the Democrats now take over?
3. Why do some observers feel that divided control of government will not be a serious threat to the Eisenhower program?
4. What makes other observers think there is likely to be a good deal of friction between the President and Congress?
5. Why is neither of the major parties completely happy nor completely unhappy about the election?
6. What did the election outcome indicate about national and local issues?
7. Why were both parties displeased over the voter turnout?
8. What effect do the two parties think the election will have on their chances for success in the 1956 balloting?

Discussion

1. Do you think that the legislative proposals of President Eisenhower will have a reasonable chance of being enacted into law in the next two years? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Briefly give your views on the meaning of the November 2 election.

Pakistan

1. Geographically, what is especially unusual about Pakistan?
2. Compare East and West Pakistan as to area and population. List some other important differences between the two.
3. Why do the easterners think West Pakistan's position is too dominant?
4. Describe Pakistan's efforts to draw up a constitution. How was the recent governmental upset connected with the problem of constitution-making?
5. Who are Mohammed Ali and Ghulam Mohammed?
6. Name two major bones of contention between India and Pakistan.
7. Tell of some economic and social problems that Pakistan faces.
8. Describe her position in international affairs.

Discussion

From what you know, do you believe India and Pakistan would be better off if they united? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Identify the following political leaders: Averell Harriman; Joseph Martin; Alben Barkley; Sam Rayburn; and Clifford Case.
2. Why is Britain worried about the possibility of another shipping strike?
3. What is the purpose of the forthcoming Rio de Janeiro meeting of the U. S. and Latin American countries?
4. How does India's Nehru feel about the Red Chinese rulers now that he has returned from a visit to their country?
5. What issues are President Eisenhower and Premier Mendes-France likely to discuss when they meet in Washington?

References

"This is Pakistan." New booklet, available in limited quantity for free distribution to teachers. Address: Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

"Atlantic Report on Pakistan," *Atlantic*, July 1954.

"New Trends in Pakistan," by James W. Spain, *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, July 1, 1954.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) vote for one another's favored bills; 2. (b) trying to influence legislators to vote for certain laws; 3. (a) forecast; 4. (a) dead; 5. (c) party bolter; 6. (c) drawing up voting districts to their party's advantage.

Historical Backgrounds - - Thanksgiving Day

THANKSGIVING Day is Thursday, November 25. To most of us that means a feast of turkey, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, pumpkin pie, and other fine foods. The day means much more than feasting, though. It is a time for giving thanks for the good way of life that is ours in a free democracy. It is a day that is very much a part of American history.

How did it begin? We know that in Biblical times the people of Israel held services of thanksgiving after crops were harvested. Later, the Greeks held harvest feasts, and the idea spread to many other lands.

When the Pilgrims went from England to Holland, they found that the Dutch set aside a day each year to give thanks for the independence they had won from Spain. The Pilgrims took part in the celebrations which became a natural practice for them.

The first winter in the Plymouth, Massachusetts, Colony was a hard one. Almost half the members of the colony died. In the spring of 1621, crops were planted and the colonists waited anxiously as the crops grew during the summer. The Pilgrims were overjoyed when the harvest was good.

Governor Bradford ordered a celebration to give thanks for the harvest. He sent out four men to hunt, and they came back with turkey and other fowl—which probably explains why we consider turkey a traditional part of a Thanksgiving Day meal. About 90 friendly Indians joined in with the Pilgrims and killed some deer for the

celebration. It lasted nearly a week.

In the summer of 1623, the Plymouth Colony faced starvation. Drought destroyed many crops. So, in the middle of July, the governor set aside a day for prayer. Soon after this, the weather changed. The crops were saved.

Through the early colonial years, the Massachusetts Pilgrims set aside other days for thanksgiving from time to time. Some of the other New Eng-



AN EARLY THANKSGIVING scene

land colonies also held harvest festivals, but there seems to have been no regular observance every year.

President George Washington issued a Thanksgiving proclamation setting Thursday, November 26, 1789, as a day for honoring the new Constitution of the United States. In following years, though, the observance often was celebrated at different times in the various states.

In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation making the last

Thursday in November a national Thanksgiving Day. The event was observed on the same day each year by annual Presidential proclamation until 1939. In that year, President Franklin Roosevelt, heeding the pleas of merchants for four instead of three weeks for Christmas shopping, moved Thanksgiving back from November 30, which was the last Thursday of the month, to November 23.

A great many protests resulted, especially in New England where Thanksgiving rivals Christmas as a day for family reunions. The upshot was that 22 states accepted the new day; 23, including all the New England states, stuck by the last Thursday; three used both.

Confusion resulted in railroad holiday schedules and in the homecomings of families spread over several states. As a result, President Roosevelt announced in 1941 that he would revert to the old date in 1942. Later, Congress passed a resolution setting aside the fourth (which is usually but not always, the last) Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day.

Pronunciations

- Fulgencio Batista—fool-hen'see-ō bā-tēs'tā
 Ghulam Mohammed—gōō'lām' mōō-hām'mēd
 Karachi—kuh-rā'chē
 Mohammed Ali—mōō-hām'mēd ā'lē
 Pakistani—pāk'is-tān'ī
 Pierre Mendes-France—pyēr mēn'dēs-frāns'
 Raab—rāb